

ARREST RYAN ON 30 LARCENY CHARGES

By GEORGE MORRIS

Joseph P. Ryan, lifetime president of the International Longshoremen's Association and kingpin over its machine of racketeers and gangsters, was yesterday arrested on a 30-count indictment charging he stole large sums of union money to pay his lavish personal bills.

General Sessions Judge Abraham N. Celler released him on \$3,500 bail.

Ironically, Ryan, who has been the most vocal shouter against Communism, was arrested for robbing a fund he alleges was an "anti-Communist" fund to which employers secretly contributed annually in the form of "gifts" or shake-down ads in the ILA Journal.

The evidence upon which District Attorney Frank S. Hogan indicted Ryan came mainly from the testimony in the recent hearings of the New York Crime Commission. Hogan said, however, that the indictment was only "preliminary." Investigation is continuing in Ryan's handling of other union funds.

The indictment was slapped on "King" when he came, accompanied by his attorney, Louis Waldman, to see Hogan in response to a summons.

This was the first major indictment to hit one of the top layer of the ILA as a result of corruption, racketeering, murder and assorted gangster operations uncovered in the Crime Commission hearings. It comes 17 days before the deadline set by the AFL's executive council for a cleanup of the waterfront in the New York and removal of bribetakers and criminals from union office on pain (Continued on Page 6)

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AFL, CIO Blast Budget, Pickets Ring City Hall

By MICHAEL SINGER

CIO and AFL leaders and their civil service affiliates united yesterday in denouncing Mayor Impellitteri and Gov. Dewey with "equal blame" for the "monstrous budget mess." They said it threatens a higher fare, wholesale job cuts, drastic service slashes and betrayal of promised bonuses, wage increases and the 40-hour work-week. While they were demanding that the Mayor "scrap this budget" and initiate a "real" fight to force a special session in Albany, 700 uniformed AFL firemen and scores of CIO city workers picketed outside City Hall.

SEASON'S ON

Lester Rodney brings Daily Worker readers the color and excitement of Opening Day at Ebbets Field.

The opening day of the three-day Board of Estimate budget hearings in the packed chambers featured several dramatic highlights. Some of them were:

- CIO and AFL unity against the higher fare Transit Authority.
- An appeal by John J. DeLury, speaking for three AFL municipal unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for a five million signature campaign to be launched by the city and directed at Dewey.

- Presentation of 250,000 AFL-collected names to a petition for a \$700 minimum annual wage increase for municipal employees.
- Demands by Morris Iushewitz, secretary, City CIO Council, and James C. Quinn, of the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council, for a "united fight" by the city against the Dewey budget gouge. They promised support to the Mayor if he went "all-out" to demand a special legislative session in Albany.

- A warning by Jerry Wurf of the Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL, that if the promised cost-of-living bonuses were not granted by July 1 "Condon-Wadlin law" or no Condon-Wadlin law, vital services will not be functioning.

A plea by the AFL civil service workers that the city not only use television but "speak to the people from the platform of Madison Square Garden, the Armory, the public schools, and if necessary on the street corners, to enroll them in this fight."

The jammed Board of Estimate chambers exploded again and again to the ovations given AFL and CIO leaders who demanded an end to "political fixing" at the expense of municipal employees and the public.

Wurf evoked a foot-stamping when his warning of direct job action was made. He assailed the "city-state sell-out to the real estate interests." This was the first time that an AFL spokesman laid the blame for the budget crisis squarely on the big-property interests.

Mrs. Pearl Mesta To Visit USSR

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department said today that Rep. James C. Philton (R-Pa.) will accompany Mrs. Perle Mesta, retiring minister to Luxembourg, on a visit to the Soviet Union. Department press officer Michael J. McDermott said Mrs. Mesta's passport will be validated and she will make the visit as a private citizen.

The visit will follow that of a group of American newspaper editors and publishers who have just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union.

Wurf charged the Mayor's failure to resist the landlord steal-in Albany made him "just as responsible as Dewey" for the rent increase. He declared the same interests were behind the higher fare Authority threat, and shouted to the startled Board of Estimate members:

"You're not standing up against this. You can bring out a greater strength than those landlords who

(Continued on Page 6)

Connecticut 2d State To Reach Sub Goal

The Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee became the second state group to hit its goals in The Worker and Daily circulation campaigns, as subs came in over the weekend from Stamford and Bridgeport.

First to reach the target it set for itself had been the Pittsburgh group.

The Connecticut Committee has 328 Worker subs in, or three above the goal of 325; and 110 for the Daily Worker, with 100 as the original target. Last year, this group came through first. It is now centering on regular year-round building of circulation.

Readers in Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland and New England are edging toward their goals, while New Yorkers have not yet reached even 50 percent of their targets.

The Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee came through yesterday with 85 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker, to bring their over-all total above 1,400, or slightly better than 70 percent of their goal of 2,000. They edged ahead of their rival group, the New Jersey readers, who have hit 821 subs for both papers, or 68 percent of their combined goal of 1,200.

Marylanders have in two-thirds of their Worker goal of 150 and 87 of their Daily Worker goal of 100. New Englanders, with a combined goal of 625, have in two-thirds—or 420 subs.

Major drawback in the campaign is still New York, which at the rate of little more than 500 subs a week, has only about 6,500 subs for both The Worker and Daily Worker after two months of campaigning. The goal is 13,000 for The Worker and 1,500 for the Daily Worker. Main problem in this state is still lack of reader participation in the campaign.

Westchester readers came through over the weekend with 38 Worker subs and 19 for the Daily Worker.

County groups in New York City are gearing themselves for concentrated activity this week and next to try to get the campaign over the hump, and place themselves in a position to reach goals.

Major event over the weekend is the rally for Steve Nelson by the Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee. Nelson, heroic anti-fascist fighter whose book on Spain is being offered as a prize to those getting ten subs or more and who is being persecuted by Pittsburgh's political thugs, told the Daily Worker recently that he would not have won his liberty on bail (from a state thought-control prosecution) without the Daily Worker.

The rally for Nelson, to be held Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p.m. at Central Plaza, is also being supported by the Manhattan Freedom of the Press Committee.

Both Committees have urged all Worker supporters to get subs during the week and bring them to the hall.

BEWARE OF BRAINS!

By ALAN MAX

The first American POW's are about to return.

Americans, prepare yourselves for harrowing tales will make your hair stand on end!

According to the Pentagon, the Chinese and North Koreans gave our prisoners "deceitfully soft and ingratiating treatment."

This is a clear violation of the Geneva convention. The Geneva convention nowhere provides that prisoners shall be treated softly.

The Pentagon evidently read all the POW's mail before it was delivered to their families here, and is thoroughly prepared for the worst.

Not only are many prisoners expected to propagandize for peace, they may even say the

Chinese and North Koreans are people!

How can such terrible things happen?

According to the Pentagon, classes were held at which one of the rules (brace yourselves, fellow Americans) was: no sleeping during classes!

Is it not enough to undermine an American's moral fibre to be denied his constitutional and inalienable right to slumber during classes?

According to the Pentagon, our boys have been subjected to a "brain washing," whereby the "thoughts and philosophies of a lifetime can sometimes be swept out of the mind."

Cleanliness is next to godliness, but washed brains are an abomination!

Look what happened to the

American editors who just visited Moscow. They spent only a week there and the results are terrible. They saw a beautiful subway and to them it looked like a beautiful subway. They were treated cordially and, according to their washed brains, they thought they had been treated cordially.

No wonder the New York Daily News wisely warns us not to believe a word these editors have to say!

Our country is in mortal danger and the peril rises from the ghastly fact that we have brains.

Scientists, to our rescue! It is said you can turn men into women. Can you not turn our brains into potato pancakes?

Scientists, if you cannot save us, say so at once and let Senator McCarthy do the job!

Giant Lynn IUE Local Votes for Joint Action With UE on GE Pact; Boos Carey Off Platform

— See Page 3 —

Nelson Trial Judge Admits Peace Would Aid Defense

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, April 13. — A prominent Federal judge remarked in the courtroom last week that Peace should help the defense of the Communist leaders on trial before him.

And peace may come any day, the judge declared.

The jurist was Judge Rabe F. Marsh of the U. S. District Court, who is presiding over the Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

The judge had just agreed with defense counsel Bertram Edises that the hostility of the radio and the press and the government witness made the defense difficult. "You have a tough case," he observed to the attorney at a side bar conference out of hearing of the jury.

"We might have peace here any day," the judge said. "Ought that not to help you?"

"It certainly would," replied Edises. "I think so definitely," added his colleague, Ralph Powe, New York Negro attorney.

This colloquy is on last Friday's court record.

War—cold war and hot war—had brought the thought control prosecutions. This has been widely admitted in Pittsburgh. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, for instance, boasted again and again in the State "sedition" trials that he was resisting the Communists' campaign for peace in Korea when he swore out warrants for the arrest of Steve Nelson, James Dolsen and Andy Onda in 1950.

Judge Marsh himself has been turning a hard face to the defense on many occasions. Last Friday's

transcript shows, for instance, that he opened the side bar conference with a strong hint of contempt action against Edises.

It was the third such contempt hint since the trial began.

The judge's talk of contempt came during the cross-examination of the FBI spy, John Lautner, when the prosecutor's leading stoolie was in some distress. Lautner had been testifying for days as a government "expert" on Marxism-Leninism. But last Friday Edises forced Lautner to admit that he wasn't an expert on this subject at all. He was "only a government witness," he said.

It was a significant confession that nullified thousands of words of "expert" testimony on alleged Marxist-Leninist "force and violence" ideas that Lautner has been uttering on the witness stand.

Lautner made this confession

after many twistings and turnings. He made it when Edises confronted him with his own testimony before the New York Board of Regents in a metropolitan courtroom.

The New York testimony read:

Q. (by the Communist Party's attorney) You don't consider yourself an expert on the political aspects of Marxism-Leninism?

A. (by Lautner) The government does so, but I don't. I am just a government witness.

Lautner admitted to Edises that he had said this and that this testimony was true.

The judge protected Lautner however. He refused to strike out the testimony the pretended "expert" had given before he confessed that he had no right to such a title. And the judge showed his anger when Edises briefly told the jury that there was no point in cross-examining Lautner on Marxist-Leninist theory after his confession.

At the side bar conference that followed, the judge told Edises that such "speeches" (Edises had just said a few words at that time) were "contempt of court."

"I really think that it is contemptuous," the judge said again. Edises replied he thought this studying with Nelson in Moscow was a "bit unfair." The judge had



NELSON

permitted the prosecutor to make "speeches" without rebuke. And he had allowed Lautner to refuse to answer questions and make prejudicial statements instead.

The judge's manner eased as the conversation continued. And the atmosphere changed still more when the man on the bench brought up the subject of peace.

Lautner was followed on the stand by FBI stoolie William No. well, who began testifying about studying with Nelson in Moscow in 1931.

Strong Campaign in Detroit Run by Negro Candidates

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 13. — The Negro people conducted a stirring campaign in the recent spring elections for judgeships, state posts and the Board of Education. It resulted in the near election of a number of Negro candidates, who no doubt would have won office had the official labor movement given them the full support.

Instead, top union bodies gave at best a slight nod to these candidates and plugged old-line political hacks. As a result, union officials were unable to bring out the labor vote and the reactionaries consolidated their grip on city and state governments.

Dr. Remus Robinson, Negro candidate for the Detroit Board of Education, got 103,000 votes, losing by only 2,000 votes.

With nine Recorders Court judges to be elected for the next six years for the criminal courts here, Negro candidate former Judge Jones ran tenth, losing by several thousand votes. Judge Jones polled 89,797 votes.

In the Common Pleas Court judgeship race the story was the same. Charles R. A. Smith, Negro attorney who, like Jones, had to get through the primary without CIO endorsement, ran fifth, with four to be elected. He received 58,000 votes.

In the final election, CIO and part of the AFL endorsed Jones and Smith but did little or nothing to mobilize the half million members of organized labor in Detroit, eligible to vote, even a part of which vote could have carried

the Negro candidates into office. Victories for Jones, Smith and Robinson would have meant cracking the lily-white Detroit Board of Education, the Recorder's Court and Common Pleas bench.

200,000 VOTE

Some 200,000 people voted in Detroit, where half a million members of organized labor alone are registered. Over one million citizens are eligible to vote. None of the basic issues of the day, peace, civil rights, high cost of living etc. Negro rights, entered into any of the spring elections.

As a result of labor and especially the left not building unity against reaction the GOP captured a series of state posts. The election of a Chrysler Corporation official to the Detroit Board of Education where formerly a labor member had sat, was filled by vacancy in the Detroit City Council, a turncoat Republican from business circles.

If such policies continue over into the coming Detroit Municipal elections this fall then a repeat performance can ensue. Republican Mayor Albert Cobo runs for re-election along with a number of other fellow travelers of his

in the city council.

In contrast, the Negro people conducted a stirring campaign for the Negro candidates, Judge Jones, Dr. Robinson and Attorney Smith. Rallies, posters, and special movements of youth leaders was a feature of their election campaign. No such campaign was even started in white communities.

The white leadership of CIO and UAW local unions kept out the pictures of Negro candidates in their newspapers, while running those of whites backed by CIO. This was true in Ford Facts, in Dodge Main News and in the Michigan CIO News, as well as of the AFL Detroit Labor News, which backed Judge Jones but buried the endorsement.

In contrast a group of progressive workers, Negro and white in River Rouge recognized reactions desire to beat Mayor Duncan who backed FEPC. The workers mobilized, formed a united front with this Democratic Party politician, who continued to back FEPC. He was re-elected and FEPC will be enforced in this little down-river town that stands in the shadow of the Ford plant and Great Lakes Steel mill.

Court Hears Mass Eviction Case Today

Set for today (Tuesday) in the Municipal court at 161 Street and Washington Avenue is the largest mass eviction case in the history of New York. The New York City Housing Authority will seek final court action against 493 families residing on the Forest Site area.

The flagrant failure of the

Housing Authority to relocate these families in the almost two years since first notices of removal were sent left them with no recourse but to look for dwelling. In the course of their search they visited Parkchester, the country's largest housing development, where they were told by Douglas Lowe, residential manager, "We never have and we never will rent to Negroes."

Declaring they had been unable to find a single apartment, Mrs. Enice McBride, chairman, Forest Site Tenants Assn., said: "As the biggest landlord in America, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,

owners of Parkchester, sets policy for all other landlords, large and small. Is it any surprise that we were not able to find one apartment?"

Weinstock and Johnson Teach At Jeff School

Louis Weinstock and Arnold Johnson, two of the 13 Communist leaders convicted in the recent Smith Act frameup trial on Foley Square, are among the teachers included in the spring term program beginning this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Weinstock will teach "Problems of Progressives in Right-led Unions."

Johnson will teach "The United Front." These and 70 spring term classes begin this week and continue for 10 sessions, meeting once a week. Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th St. and Sixth Ave.

Dressmakers to Hear Howard Fast

Howard Fast, author, will be the guest speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Dressmakers' May Day Committee at 6 p.m. Wednesday at the Malin Studio, 225 W. 46th St.

A 20-minute film will show the dressmakers' contingent in a previous May Day parade.

Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Here To Hit Fascism

A plea to "every freedom-loving American man and woman" to attend the Manhattan Center memorial this Sunday at 2 p.m. to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising was issued here yesterday by Rubin Saltzman, prominent in Jewish circles.

"For every American, every Jewish-American, who knows what fascism means," said Saltzman, "the commemoration of this event takes on a special significance this year, when the threat of fascism is growing ever greater."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Paterson Letter Hits A Nerve!

A STEADY STREAM of letters reflecting the yearning for peace of the women of Paterson, N.J., must be pouring into the Paterson Morning Call as the result of one by a housewife expressing horror at the televising of the A-bomb blast. Four such have appeared in recent days. Here is one "in the spirit of Easter" by a young YWCA worker, headlined by the Call "See Rededication of Mothers to Cause of Peace." The letter:

"Dear Sir:

As a YMCA volunteer teenager advisor I ask all the women in the world to intensify their prayers and work for peace at this Easter time.

"I was very happy to see that there were several other letters from women to your paper that stressed violence was not the answer to man's problems. In 'A Prayer for the YWCA' written by Rosalie Oakes 'sentiments to serve the cause of peace and break down man-made barriers of race and nation' are beautifully expressed.

"Following in the spirit of commemoration and rededication we must move forward to strengthen and sustain our children in these days of fear and uncertainty by expressing our desires for peaceful solutions to all problems and working to the utmost to see that the spirit of love and creativeness prevail. May this Easter season see a rededication of all mothers to the cause of peace and understanding so that their children and all other children will have the full opportunity for a rich and wholesome life that Jesus meant them to have.

"Very truly yours,

FRAN SCHMIDT, Wanaque, N.J."

'We Women We're Tired of Truman War'—

TWO DAYS LATER, under the two column headline, "Mrs. Barbara Appeals Direct to President to Make New Efforts for Immediate Peace," the same paper, Paterson Call, ran the text of a long peace appeal sent to President Eisenhower. In part, it read:

"The latest compromise offer proposed by China's Premier has raised the hopes of the world for a speedy, peaceful settlement of the 35 months old Korean war. . . . It seems incredible to me that we have permitted our American boys to continue dying in a far off land over a point that borders on picayune legality. . . . should be stopped now and this small difference settled peaceably and comfortably by a few men across a conference table.

"The lives that have been sacrificed so far can never be returned, but we can prevent future killing. . . . Mr. President, it is generally agreed that the women of America helped elect you to office because we were tired of the 'Truman War' and you raised our hopes high for peace. . . . America is looking to you to help make this the most glorious and happiest Easter this country has ever known, I appeal to you to use the high powers of your office to help effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to bring our boys back home to their families.

"Very truly yours,

MRS. C. BARBARO, East Paterson, N.J."

New Propaganda: Peace Is Too Expensive

HOW DIFFERENT the voice of the people from the ideas of some of the war-minded papers so frantically afraid of peace and trying to undermine it. The St. Louis Globe Democrat ran a cartoon (reprinted in the Hearst N.Y. Journal-American) labelled "Both Expensive." The drawing showed two barrels equally full, labelled "War," and "Peace." Almost unbelievably, isn't it?

Let the newspapers which run such degraded cartoons dare ask Gold Star mothers whether they consider war and peace equally expensive!

Giant Lynn IUE Local Votes for Joint Action With UE on GE Pact; Boos Carey Off Platform

LYNN, Mass., April 13.—A mass meeting of more than 6,000 members of General Electric Local 201 of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) here yesterday booted James B. Carey off the platform and voted for a resolution instructing the

officers to move for joint action with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and other unions in negotiations with GE.

The unanimous action of the stormy meeting was in behalf of the IUE's largest unit—24,000 members in the Lynn-Everett plants of GE. It was called to act on the proposal of the IUE conference board for a strike vote by April 21.

Insisting upon united action of the 16 unions in the GE chain, as proposed by the UE, before strike action is considered, the members tabled the strike motion.

The IUE leaders, in an effort to meet the sentiment of the members, proposed a resolution to cooperate with all other "non-Communist" unions.

In the language of IUE leaders the UE is referred to as "Com-

munist." The mass meeting voted unanimously to delete the expression "non-Communist" and instructed the officers of the local to take steps at once to meet with the unaffiliated UE and other unions to develop the united front against the company for a substantial wage raise and other improvements.

Carey tried repeatedly to speak. But all that was heard was a thun-

derous booing and shouting. "Why don't you resign?" He, like some of the local officers, was forced to give up the effort.

The action of Local 201 was the first major move in IUE ranks in response to the UE's GE Conference appeal for joint action. The IUE leaders have ignored the proposal.

In the Westinghouse chain where the situation is also shaping somewhat similarly, it was the large Buffalo local of the IUE that called for joint action.

The UE and IUE are the two major unions of GE production workers. The company met the demands of both with a flat rejection.

The IUE members, having tasted the difficulty of trying to beat GE by only a partial tieup of the company's chain of plants, are reluctant to be sucked into divided action. Already there are signs that such may be the result of IUE policy as the 10,000 workers in Syracuse went on strike at the company's plant there over a local grievance.

DIST. 65 STRIKE DEADLINE MAY 15 SET FOR 1,100 FIRMS

District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers has set May 15 as the deadline, by which date 1,100 hold-out employers must either settle on terms for new contracts or they'll be struck.

This was announced by Jack Paley, acting president of Dist. 65 as he gave the DPO's convention held here over the weekend a picture of the serious situation confronting the New York union.

The decision to force a showdown on May 15, said Paley, was voted at a meeting of the general council of the district attended by 800 stewards.

Of 1,500 contracts covering 21,000 workers that expired to come for wage reopeners, only 400 had been settled.

Appealing for the support of the other locals of DPO which may require picket lines at branch stores in other cities of companies to be struck here, Paley said:

"This task of getting renewal of contracts confronts our union with the most serious problem in our history."

Employers have concluded from the Presidential election results that this is the year to "get rid of Dist. 65" and they either refuse to renew or to make any concessions.

Paley also lashed out vigorously against the New York city administration for turning out an estimated 300 policemen to block picketing at Burlington Mills re-

cently when the company decided to close its establishment here and move elsewhere. Eighty members of the union, who had worked in some cases as long as 45 years for the company are out of jobs. They were under a contract of the union for 12 years, enjoying 37-hour week, including the full 10 percent deduction for the 65 Security Plan and other conditions that made them the best shop in the textile field. All that, Paley said, was wiped out.

Paley drew a similar picture in Hearn's department store, noting the company cut its workers from 2,200 when the store was organized to 800 and now, he added, there is talk of possible liquidation of the store by the Greenfield interests.

"We will undoubtedly have a strike in Hearn's before many months pass," said Paley as he described the apparent determination of that company to shift its troubles on the backs of its workers.

Paley said the coming month will be devoted to mobilization for May 15. "We will have thousands of workers on the picket lines that day," he said.

William Michelson, organization director of the district, drew an equally depressing picture in the department store field, and expressed the hope that a merger of the DPO with the CIO's unions

(Continued on Page 8)

Fascist DP Hoodlums Raid Chicago Rally, Injure Scores

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, April 13.—A pro-war mob wreaked bloodshed and vandalism on a Roosevelt-Stalin memorial meeting here Sunday, with the collusion of the Chicago police. An organized corps, made up mainly of pro-fascist DPs, marched to the People's Audi-

torium before the scheduled meeting was to begin, beat up those who had arrived early for the meeting, and turned the hall into a shambles.

The meeting, on the anniversary of President Roosevelt's death, was held later in the debris-strewed hall with many in the audience injured, bloody and bandaged.

The surprise attack began with the picketing of the hall. Then, as two policemen entered the hall, the mobsters surged in behind them. With no interference from the police, the hoodlums clubbed men, women and children, made a bonfire of peace literature, and broke chairs and windows.

Among those badly beaten were Nicolas Lotoshynski, manager of the hall, and John Rossen, director of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the organization which sponsored the meeting.

At a meeting held later, the three scheduled speakers issued a statement which pointed up "the warning to all decent Americans that April 12, the anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, should be the occasion for an outbreak of fascist violence and the burning of books in the streets of Chicago."

The signers were William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; John Howard Lawson, film writer, and Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian. They called on Chicagoans and other democratic-minded people throughout the country to join in "demanding the punishment of the perpetrators of this outrage."

The mobsters, armed with clubs and missiles, stormed the hall under the very eyes of the police. They singled out those who resisted the attack and beat them unmercifully. The hall was a battle scene, with scores of people injured, blood streaming from them, dazed by the suddenness

of the assault and its military precision.

What few mobsters were arrested by the police were immediately released without being booked. The Chicago Tribune explained later that the "police lost their prisoners."

Sponsors of the meeting announced that another mass rally would take place at the People's Auditorium as a protest against this attack.

"The shameful outbreak was the product of McCarthyism and the desperation of those who fear the present peace developments in the world today," they said. "We have no intention of letting outright fascism of this kind go unchallenged. Every decent-minded person in Chicago is horrified at the force

(Continued on Page 8)



FITZGERALD

UE Head Says: Kill T-H, Restore Wagner Act

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Alfred J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, today told the House Committee on Labor and Education that the "Taft-Hartley Act is a depression maker, and the general welfare of the country requires its full repeal."

"Genuinely strong unions are required to raise real wages and create the mass markets needed as an antidote to depression," Fitzgerald. "The Taft-Hartley Act weakens unions. It must be wiped out."

Fitzgerald said he spoke on behalf of 300,000 UE and Farm Equipment Workers. He was accompanied by Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative. He called on Congress to restore the Wagner Act and Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

(Continued on Page 6)

Gerson Warns Of M'Carthyism At Hearing

After three hours of cross-examination yesterday, Simon Gerson, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party, got the discussion focused on the dangers of McCarthyism and on the need for a cease-fire.

Bruce Bromley, counsel to the State Board of Regents committee hearing testimony designed to proscribe the Communist Party under the state Feinberg law, had spent the day in trying unsuccessfully to wring an admission that the party taught violent overthrow of the government.

"Our position," said Gerson, "is that the democratic channels necessary for social progress are still open in this country, and unless we get Joe McCarthy as a dictator they're apt to remain open a long time."

"And if McCarthyism grows..." Bromley asked.

"If McCarthyism grows," replied Gerson, "Dean Acheson, St. Gerson and a lot of others will be in

(Continued on Page 6)

8,000 at Macy's Set for Strike Today

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The 8,000 workers in the five Macy department stores are slated to go on strike for higher wages, a 35-hour week, and a \$100-a-month pension plan, at 12:01 this morning.

Members of Local 1-S of the United Department Store Workers Union (CIO) authorized the strike at a meeting last week. The union Sunday night set the strike date after the negotiations committee reported no substantial progress in talks with the company.

A union spokesman yesterday said the company's last offer was \$1.50 weekly wage increase, no cut in hours, and a counter-demand for substantial weakening of job security provisions.

The last contract expired April 1.

Preparations were being made for preparations were being made for a solid picket line around the stores today. Picket signs were printed more than a week ago. Leaflets were being prepared to thank the public for the support it showed in phoning to Macy its solidarity with the workers' demands.

The union began forming "Mobilization Committees" in

March

The workers have been assured support of all CIO unions in the city, as well as of a number of independent unions, and full AFL solidarity.

The first picket lines were scheduled for shipping and receiving entrances.

Washington Still Silent on Bid To Resume Truce Negotiations

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Eisenhower Administration today remained silent on the Korean-Chinese proposal to resume truce talks at Panmunjom as liaison officers of both sides reached complete agreement on details for starting today the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

The negotiators announced of-

ficial understanding had been reached which did not require formal signed documents.

The Korean and Chinese staff officers announced that wounded prisoners from Canada, Turkey, Greece, the Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Australia and Colombia will be among the 600 to be returned.

The first group of POWs will be transported in 20 ambulances and trucks from Chonman, near the Yalu River, along 200 miles of roads to Kaesong, near the Panmunjom truce site. The trip will take four days.

Meanwhile, Chonjin, 55 miles from the Soviet Union border, was bombarded by the battleship New Jersey and 75 planes.

AS A BOY OF 10 in New Orleans I can remember my father working as a train porter, running to a mid-way point to Houston, Texas, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Pop's job was not only something in which he took great pride, it also brought some reflected glory to my playmates and me, for my father was a "railroad man." This was a title in the Negro community rather than a job classification.

A "railroad man" brought back stories of the "far away places" some 200 miles away; he caught bull frogs, whose tasty legs made delicious seafood dinners; and a "railroad man," above all, knew the mysteries of the fire-breathing locomotive, how to wave a lantern to make it go and to make it stop; he knew how to avoid a wreck by signalling other trains with torpedoes and fuses. And most always, after a run, the Negro railroad man brought home unused fuses and torpedoes for use as fireworks.

Another relative of mine was a brakeman in Texas who used to explain to us all the train whistles. He knew the language of trains in the same way that parents learn the meaning of their infants' cries. When he was home there was always talk of "six-eight jacks," "high-balling it," and tales of heroism built around the trainman's skill and the hair-line coordination of the switchman's signals and the engineer's use of the throttle and brakes.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Title 'Railroad Man' Is Precious to Negroes

THERE WAS NO TALK of unions among the Negro railroadmen, although they were the most militant in demanding their rights as Negroes. My father worked side by side with a white train conductor, assisting in collecting tickets, seating passengers and running the train. The conductor was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, but my father, because of the company's and the Brotherhood's policies would never become a conductor and, therefore, would never become a member of the BRC. His job was a blind alley.

This combined policy of "white only" hiring in the railroad industry has squeezed all but a handful of Negro railroaders from the operating crafts in the South where they once had a foothold.

For the most part in the Northern railroad centers, everyone has come to accept the fact that Negro railroaders must be either dining car waiters, cooks,

red caps, cleaners or pullman car porters. So that in 1950 out of the 350,000 operating craft employees in the railroad industry, there were fewer than 500 Negroes, most of them in the South. And out of the 1,390,000 railroad workers in interstate transportation there were an estimated 40,000 Negroes—some 10,000 pullman car porters and between 20,000 and 25,000 dining car employees.

THE NEW YORK STATE Commission Against Discrimination announced dramatically that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had dropped its racist ban on Negroes. The case was overstated, however, as the admission of one Negro dining car steward to a New York lodge affected only that lodge and that Negro steward. There are still no Negro trainmen members of the Brotherhood.

Consider the two great railroad terminals in New York City

Grand Central and Pennsylvania. No Negro may drive a train into either one. There is not one Negro switchman or brakeman. No Negro works as a ticket clerk or office worker, or baggage agent, or pullman conductor, or train conductor.

Here in enlightened New York, where there is a State Commission Against Discrimination, Negroes are limited to carrying bags, serving meals, making beds, shining shoes and cleaning the floors. It is hard for me to believe that no Negro has applied for clerical and skilled railroad jobs, and it is still harder to believe that there are no Negroes qualified. For every train porter knows a conductor's job after a short time in the service; and if promotions were not limited to an arbitrary line between operating crafts and non-operating crafts train porters and pullman porters would graduate out of their menial jobs as a matter of course.

THE FEDERAL GOVERN-

MENT which has contracts with the railroads, has the power to enforce the non-discrimination hiring clauses in these contracts. The State of New York had its own FEPC law to protect the job rights of those discriminated against. And it's very late in the democratic day for an industry which so closely resembles a public utility to cling so desperately to its white-only patterns.

At its last convention the National Negro Labor Council planned to highlight a campaign to end this disgraceful plantation pattern in the railroad industry. I know that the jim-crowed Negro workers in the railroad industry will be pulling for this campaign. And the Negro youths who still can feel the romance of railroads and dream of the magic of distance will be stirred by it. For they, too, want the chance to solve the mysteries of the whistles, the fuses, the torpedoes and semaphores. "Railroad man," the real thing, is a title to which they have a right.

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'

Odenwald Forest Home For 'Woodworkers'

By a Special Correspondent

ANYBODY wanting the low-down on American undercover operations might pop a question to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany currently visiting this country. Adenauer can tell the tale of a U.S.-directed assassination plot uncovered in the Bonn republic—not in Poland, Czechoslovakia or points east. Just mention to him the words "Bund Deutscher Jugend" and you'll set the skeletons rattling in his closet.

In the summer of 1951, Adenauer could relate, an American named Sterling Garwood appeared in the little village of Waldmichelbach in the Odenwald Forest in the U. S. zone of West Germany. With his wife and two sons he moved into a house occupied by Erhard Peters, vice-chairman of the neo-Nazi youth organization, Bund Deutscher Jugend. To the broker from whom he had just rented the house, Peters had told that he intended to use it as resort for the employees of his lumber business. As for Garwood, he seemed to like painting, and the neighbors thought he had come for the view.

In August, 1951, Garwood moved from Waldmichelbach and bought a house in the nearby village of Steinbach. But he was seldom at home, for during the day he was over at Peters' place helping take care of the tired woodworkers who had arrived in the meantime. For this purpose he would bring a pistol equipped with silencer, a Soviet grenade thrower and different types of explosives and fuses.

Nobody had any idea that the garage of the resort had been converted into a shooting gallery. The neighbors only saw that American cars went up the road now and again, but they thought the Americans were going hunting.

THE SENSATIONAL STORY of these shenanigans was officially revealed in the legislature of the West Germany state of Hesse by Social Democratic Prime Minister Georg August Zinn on Oct. 8, 1952.

At the end of 1950, Zinn stated, leaders of the Bund deutscher Jugend took part in establishing the secret Technical Service of the BDJ, with a general staff, including an intelligence department known as Branch 1F. At the Waldmichelbach house, members of the organization were put through a "partisan training" course, learning the use of German, Soviet and American weapons and tactics and receiving

political indoctrination. Three times during the summer of 1951, groups of trainees were put into American army clothing, given false names and taken for courses to the U. S. training center at Grafenwoehr. The Technical Service had an estimated membership of 1,000 to 2,000, mostly former Wehrmacht and SS officers, and material seized by the Hessian police showed that it disposed of considerable funds.

Disguised as payments for nonexistent bills to a fictional firm, an American agency gave the Technical Service up to 50,000 marks (\$12,000) monthly, in addition to special sums for the establishment of the phony company and of the facilities at Waldmichelbach.

ACCORDING to the confession of the head of the intelligence department of the organization, former SS officer Hajos Otto, Branch 1F had the task of drawing up lists of West German persons who—

... in the opinion of the Technical Service of the BDJ were to be regarded as politically unreliable in the event of military conflict with the Soviet Union, or who—

... the Technical Service of the BDJ suspected might be considered for posts in a German administration under Soviet occupation, or who were, in the view of the Technical Service of the BDJ, opponents of a German defense contribution, the Bonn pact and the European Defense Community treaty.

In the event of "X," SS Hauptsturmführer Otto confessed, these persons were to be "kaltgestellt"—liquidated—"if necessary by armed force."

Reporting this "confession" to the Hessian legislature, Prime Minister Zinn stated that his police had seized 15 index cards carrying the names of leading Communists and 80 cards with information on prominent members of the Social Democratic Party. Another list of about 120 Social Democrats, including the chairman of the party, Erich Ollenhauer, was also found, but the index cards were missing.

According to the confession made by the plotters, a large part of the secret material was destroyed, and some of it was handed over to an American liaison officer. Carbon copies of the index card entries were given to the American who supplied the money and weapons for the organization and supervised the training course.

(To be continued)

Eisenhower, McCarthy and Foreign Policy

By EMANUEL BLUM

PART II

On the other side of the Republican fence, stand the McCarthy forces unalterably opposed to the method of negotiation and agreement. McCarthy is relentless in pursuit of the policies which Eisenhower and Dulles seem momentarily forced to abandon as they are forced towards negotiation: policies for extension of the war, use of Chiang's troops, blockade, bombing Manchuria, etc., etc. Read McCarthy's book "McCarthyism" and you will see clearly that this policy of continuous, uninterrupted, uncompromising war against the countries of socialism is the very heart of McCarthyism. He makes it clear that McCarthyism and you will see clearly that terms of his "smear" technique and his antics before his Congressional Committees. If, as in the case of Hitler, "fascism means war," then one must look into McCarthy's foreign policy to understand the real meaning of his domestic manifestations of fascist behavior.

What is the essence of McCarthyism in foreign policy as revealed in his own words? It can be broken down as follows (quotations from his book "McCarthyism"):

1. All speed to the organization of war for time is running against us!

"My estimate of the situation is that we have a limited time to rearm Western Europe—the time during which it will take the Rus-

sian scientists to perfect a defense to our atom-carrying bombers."

2. Foreign policy, first of all, must be based on the fascist (and former fascist forces) in the world: Spain, Western Germany, Japan and Chiang, give these our main financial and political support, build them up and count principally on them, which to him are the most reliable forces for the anti-Soviet war to which he devotes his being.

"Periodically our State Department talks of rearming Western Germany... But it is nothing but talk..."

"Those two great wells of tough anti-communist manpower, Western Germany and Spain... Remember that German armies nearly destroyed Russia in the last war and now, with the exception of ten million Germans under Russian domination, we have not only Germany but also Spain, France, the other small nations and England."

3. Our policy must be a policy of unhesitating aggression.

"There are those who say we should do nothing aggressive. This just does not make sense. There is no reason why free men should not be aggressive in the cause of freedom and peace" (principally with the help of these champions of peace and freedom Franco, Chiang and the Hitlerite generals—EB).

4. "Clean out" all elements in the State Department Voice of America, foreign service who do not hew to this line, from Hiss to Acheson to Dulles if need be!

(This, in his own words, is the essence of the foreign policy of McCarthyism. I would paraphrase McCarthy's "McCarthyism" as follows:

"We American Imperialism (—E.B.) have lost 600,000,000 people to the 'reds' in China and eastern Europe, because of our policy of reliance on negotiations and agreement at Yalta, Potsdam and in China under Gen. Marshall. This whole policy was instituted, presided over and carried through by traitors: Hiss, Jessup, Lattimore, Marshall (and Acheson

as well). This whole policy of negotiation and agreement is bankrupt and must be both condemned and discarded."

Hence the struggle in the Senate against the appointment of Bohlen, whom McCarthy condemns because he was associated with the Yalta agreement, which he defended even at the Senate hearings.

As to Voice of America, McCarthy's complaint is that they even use Howard Fast's work when they should use Alexander Barmine and adopt his "line" of drop-the-atom-bomb now!

Clearly, with such basic tenets in his foreign policy credo, negotiation is anathema to McCarthy, and therefore, Bohlen also was anathema for he feared Bohlen could become the contact for arranging a meeting of the U. S. and USSR. That is what McCarthy, at this moment, wants to prevent in the worst way. He is not interested in dragging skeletons out of any closet from the past. He is not just "crazy." He knows just what he is doing. As he put it, "To dig up dead horses merely for the sake of exposing the previous Administration when it can have no effect on our future course of action is merely killing time."

The McCarthyite forces seek to act as the counterbalance to all pressures at home and internationally that may force the Administration to go slow on this or that aspect of foreign policy—or even to yield now and then in the face of the overwhelming force of events. The tactics of the McCarthyites, it should be clear, do not represent merely a Republican family quarrel without significance to the nation as a whole. The people cannot stand aside in this fight.

The whole war-provoking foreign policy of the Republican gang must be fought and exposed. A policy of peace and jobs has to be counterposed. But it is also necessary to direct the main fire against McCarthy and all he represent as the most outspoken of the hell-bent-for-war forces.

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A MARCH ON ALBANY

NEW YORKERS have before them a proposal by the unions of city employes for a march on Albany to demand a special legislative session to deal with the city's financial crisis. The proposal calls for rejecting of the Mayor's projected budgets calling for fare increases and sharp cuts in the city's social services.

It has the backing of the leaders of the AFL and CIO, and of City Council President Rudolph Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner.

It should get the immediate, active, organized support of New York's hard-pressed people, and especially of all sections of the labor movement.

Dewey tries to confuse the issue by making it one of whether or not the city gets from the state a "fair share" of the taxes the state collects. Some city politicians fall into his trap by arguing this ground.

But behind this is something more basic. The state gets most of its money from corporate taxes, utility taxes, income taxes which fall most heavily on big money. Thus, the state-city quarrel masks the larger question of which classes are to pay for budgets swelled by inflation.

Since Dewey took office over 10 years ago, there has been no increase in tax rates for corporations or big incomes, despite the vast increase in city and state budgets. There have been big hikes in taxes that hit the working people, and in fares.

Plainly, labor's spokesmen are right in demanding of Dewey and the Legislature that this shift of the tax load be stopped; that the Legislature grant the money needed by the city without taxing the masses, and without further fare increases. The state can get this money from greater corporate taxes.

What is needed now is a great mobilization of the rank-and-file of labor, backed by other hard-pressed groups, to force the special legislative session.

HUMPHREY CONCURS

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-Minn)—if we may speak figuratively—wears a big button reading: "I am a friend of labor." By feverishly pointing to that button he got himself elected once as president of the Americans for Democratic Action. Now he has got into the act with the Hearst press, John Foster Dulles, Sygman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and a motley crowd known for their hatred of labor and democracy, to issue a warning against peaceful settlement of our differences with the Soviet Union, China and Korea.

Humphrey issued on Sunday what is described as a "concurring statement" saying that the U. S. should "beware" of Soviet "peace gestures." The gentleman with whom he was concurring was none other than Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) who has an unbroken record of voting for every anti-labor bill that ever came down the pike.

To see the full import of Humphrey's statement, it should be read against this background:

1. Newspaper correspondents, public figures and others predict that if a truce and cease-fire are reached in Korea, the way will be open for relaxing many of the tensions between the U. S. and the USSR.

2. Many such figures believe—and some deplore—that one of the results of such a lessening of tensions will be that Congress will reduce the present enormous expenditures for armaments.

3. Chairman Styles Bridges (R-NH) of the Senate Appropriations committee declared Sunday that the national budget can be slashed by \$8 billion and that a tax cut by Jan. 1 is probable.

4. The CIO called on Congress Sunday to increase the federal income tax exemption for each individual from \$600 to \$800, thus providing a tax cut for the neediest section of the population.

Wiley's statement is obviously aimed at preventing any reduction in the armament program and therefore any cut in taxes. Humphrey, by "concurring" with Wiley, thus lends aid and support to those who exploit and bleed labor and takes a stand in opposition to labor's demand for a tax cut.

This is a strange position for a Senator who likes to advertise himself as a "friend of labor."

A Program to Defend America

• For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
• For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.

• For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.

• End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

In Memory of Fred Biedenkapp

TONIGHT at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St., (near 9th Ave.) memorial services will be held for Fred Biedenkapp, who died last Wednesday. The services will be from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. to enable workers from nearby shops and other places of employment to go there directly from work.

No one more highly deserves a final tribute from all progressive workers than this veteran Communist worker, a member of the Communist Party since its inception (coming in with the Left Wing of the old Socialist Party in 1919), a pioneer industrial unionist, and a valiant fighter for labor defense for the past 25 years.

He died at the age of 76, which comes as a surprise to many of his friends. Up to a few years ago, when he suffered a first paralytic stroke, his energy and vigor in rushing around in his little car and his youthful appearance was astonishing to those who knew his age.

I first met Fred when he was secretary of the Brotherhood of Match Workers Union with an office in the Rand School building at 7 E. 15th St. Immediately after the armistice in World War I, some of us who had been identified with the wartime struggle for civil rights called together delegates from many organizations and set up the Workers' Defense Union. Its purposes were to fight for amnesty for all political wartime prisoners and to defend all arrested for their political and labor activities.

In no time at all, thanks to the infamous Palmer raids, we had our hands full with deportation cases on Ellis Island, criminal syndicalist cases of native born workers, and a host of labor frameups, culminating with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Fred Biedenkapp was elected treasurer, Mother Bloor was the field organizer and I was the organizer of the new defense organization, which was a predecessor of the International Labor Defense.

Fred gave us office space in his union office and a large part of his time speaking and raising funds. He was an eloquent and

fiery speaker, which led occasionally to his arrest—once I recall in Connecticut at a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.

I LEARNED some of his youthful history. His father was a German immigrant of the '60's and was a close associate of the German anarchists and Socialists of that day, whose paths were close together. In fact Wilhelm Liebknecht, the outstanding Socialist leader of the '80's and Edward Aveling, son-in-law of Karl Marx, visited the Chicago prisoners of the eight-hour struggle at the Cook County jail, shortly before their execution.

Fred's father was personally acquainted with those who were hung in Chicago in 1887—Spies, Engel and Fischer. Fred told us of meetings in their defense his father took him to when he was a small child, held on the east side of New York, which made an indelible impression on him.

Fred left school early and went to work in a machine shop, where his left hand was severely crippled in an accident. He became active in strikes and joined the Socialist Party, became a union organizer and helped form the industrial union he was associated with when I met him. Later in 1931, he became an organizer of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union of Brooklyn, which led several important strikes.

My recollection is he left his post with the metal workers to take charge of the Industrial Workers Aid, which collected food, medical supplies, tools and funds during the years of famine and hardship in the Soviet Union. I recall meeting him in Chicago in 1927, as this work was drawing to a close.

The capacity in which younger people best knew Fred in his last years was as a traveling agent for the Daily Worker. He covered thousands of miles, went into the hills of West Virginia, over the prairies of the Midwest, into the textile towns of New England, on the Mesaba Range in Minn., and the upper remote areas of Michigan.

He moved thousands of

subs, collected as many new ones, saw people who had been neglected or forgotten, renewed ties, with old friends and cemented them with new ones. He inspired all he met with hope and cheerfulness and with his boundless optimism and energy. He would come rushing into the Worker office to report his progress and then pay social calls to his old friends, like myself, in the national office of the Communist Party. Eugene Dennis and Jack Stachel were on his list for a visit and also William Z. Foster, if he could reach him. They all welcomed the news he brought back of his day-to-day contact with the American people and all admired his devoted labors. The Communist leaders in prison mourn his loss.

WHEN SICKNESS strikes down a man like this, it is a great tragedy. His world changed to hospitals and nursing homes. Fortunately he was able to spend some time in the country. In Upper New York State, where he had a little room of his own, and gathered together all his books, papers and mementoes of a long and useful life.

The strongest impression I have of Fred Biedenkapp during all these years was his indomitable and defiant spirit. I was amused when I first met him that he always wrote his signature in red ink, to show his colors. Later I came to know that this little thing symbolized Fred. He always showed his colors.

We will miss his smile, his handclasp, his glowing words. He did his work well. He was a builder of the future.

AFL Local in Rochester Hits Walter Act

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13 (FP).—AFL Federal Union 18579, representing workers at the Shuron Optical Co. here, has gone on record for repeal of the McCarran-Walter immigration act.

The local charged the act discriminates against people of central and southern people, particularly Italy, and violates rights of naturalized citizens.

Members authorized the union to send letters to Rep. Kenneth Keating (R) and Senators Irving M. Ives (R) and Herbert Lehman (D).

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a payment giving the location, including the price of the subscription, or call AL 4-7001.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)
stormed Albany if you want to." He then hurled these challenges at the board:

"Why aren't you fighting against the certiorari (a legal device used by big landlords in the Supreme Court to by-pass higher assessments)?"

"Why a Transit Authority that nobody wants except these realty plunderers?"

"Why don't you declare a moratorium and then see how fast Dewey comes running down here to give you a decent adequate budget?"

CIO STATEMENT

Iushewitz said the CIO would not "go along" with a Transit Authority "which will strip transit employees of job security and benefits even while it foists an increased fare on the working people of this city."

John P. Power, director of organization of the Government & City Employees Organizing Committee, demanded a \$900 across-the-board pay rise, the 40-hour week for those now working longer, an upward reclassification and the restoration of 3,500 positions stricken from the budget.

The three major city unions—AFL, CIO and Civil Service Forum—joined in urging a workable and far-reaching labor relations machinery.

An aide of City Council president Rudolph Halley, who was absent because of illness, distributed a statement from Halley pleading for unity "in the fight against Albany" and calling on speakers to urge the Board of Estimate to reject Dewey's "bitter medicine."

Halley asked them to commit themselves to a "march on Albany to insist on justice for New York City at a special session of the legislature."

He warned a Transit Authority would make the fare increase "irrevocable." He did not stress the large-scale service slashes which may mean that he is retreating

somewhat from his unpopular position.

Howard P. Barry, president of the Uniform Firemen's Association, AFL, told the board—to rousing applause—that "you members must stop your personal politicking and your individual budgetary solutions, and unite to take on Albany—or we'll unite to take on New York City."

He said the UFA will ballot every member of the Fire Department and get "every member's pledge of immediate and direct action" if the city goes through with its threat to fire over 400 firemen.

DeLury represented the Joint Council No. 16 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers; Uniform Sanitationmen's Association Local 831, and the City Employees' Union Local 237.

He demanded, in addition to a \$700 annual increase, a minimum wage of \$3,000 a year, immediate payment of cost-of-living bonuses from \$490 to \$750 a year, the 40-hour week and time-and-one-half for overtime. He, warned that municipal employees "have no intention of waiting."

Teachers, librarians and professors in the city colleges will join forces at today's hearing. Wednesday, mothers, parent-teacher groups, tenants, social workers, relief clients, hospital and health workers, and straphangers are scheduled to appear.

An urgent appeal for attendance by teachers and others at today's hearing was issued by the Teachers Union of New York over the weekend. Teachers were urged to attend after school.

It is not true, says the union, "that we must choose between a Transit Authority, with the threat of sky-high fares—and a 'Ghost Town.'"

"The crisis is phony." Both city and state can levy taxes on big business, big profits and big realty, said the union.

A five-point program is demanded by the union: a \$500 across-the-board pay rise for teachers; no cuts in teaching positions or school services; an end to seasonal firing of substitute teachers; continuance of the Day Care program, without any "if" and a special session of the legislature to appropriate more state aid.

Ryan

(Continued from Page 1)
of ILA's charter being lifted.

Ryan in recent weeks posed as the "cleanup" man, and made frequent announcements of the "progress" he was making to end the racket-breeding shapeup and remove racketeers.

If found guilty, on all counts, Ryan, who is 68, can draw prison sentences totaling 82½ to 165 years. He would rate 5 to 10 years on each of three first degree larceny counts; 2½ to 5 years on each of 27 grand larceny charges.

The first three counts cover checks Ryan drew on the "Journal Account" to pay for a \$1,000 bond

in the Wing Foot Golf Club (where "Mr. Big"—William J. McCormack, top employer of the waterfront, sponsored him); \$509.90 to pay the premium on his \$10,000 life insurance and \$1,000 he added to his personal bank account.

The other counts cover a bill of \$535 to a Waldorf-Astoria haberdasher; \$212 in taxes on his summer home in Great Kills, Staten Island; \$420 for dues to the Winged Foot Golf Club; \$420 for himself and three guests for golf and services at the Jumping Brook Golf Club, Neptune, L. I.; \$477 for his sister-in-law's funeral.

When the State Crime Commission made public the canceled checks that Ryan drew on the "anti-Communist" fund, it was also disclosed that \$942 went for repairs of the Cadillac he bought with other union funds; \$546 for a luncheon at the Stork Club; \$816 for clothing; \$460 for a cruise to Guatemala; \$500 for medical and legal fees.

Ryan is especially noted in the labor movement for his tremendous wardrobe and his extraordinary weakness for the most expensive suits and shirts and silk underwear made in America.

The Crime Commission disclosed, with Ryan on the witness stand confirming, that for less than five years Ryan drew a total of \$241,097 from several ILA funds although his personal salary (\$20,000 a year) totaled \$115,000 for the period. Presumably Hogan is still examining those funds to determine if any more of the money Ryan took was stolen.

Apparently under consideration are also the "gifts" Ryan secretly collected from employers, notably the \$1,500 a year the head of Daniel & Kennedy, Inc., gave him when he was alone in his office. Hogan will determine if that was extortion. Ryan has been claiming that the Daniels & Kennedy money and the ads the employers bought in the ILA Journal (with Ryan's nephew the solicitor) is an "anti-Communist" fund to "keep Harry Bridges out of here."

Ryan responded to the gifts by either preventing strikes or trying to break every strike on the New York waterfront.

Ryan has been president of the ILA, enjoying the protection and endorsement of the AFL's executive council, since 1927. In 1943 his stooges making up the ILA's convention, voted to make him president "for life."

Sincerest Condolence
to the Family of

FRED
BIEDENKAPP

—MINNIE AND
MANUEL LOPEZ

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 3)
He opposed limitations on the right to strike or on the right of workers to choose their union officers.

He urged legislation against labor spies, against use of "industrial munitions," against private industrial police systems.

Fitzgerald and Nixon were the first labor leaders to expose before the House committee the fascist nature of the union-busting Goldwater-Rhodes bill, endorsed last week by spokesmen for General Electric and Westinghouse.

A UE analysis of this bill, presented by Fitzgerald, said:

"It would place directly in the hands of the employer the fascistic power to deny to employees the right to political or economic beliefs or opinions that run contrary to his own."

"Joined with other proposals before the committee, it marks out the road for establishment of a fascist dictatorship."

The UE spokesmen, noted sponsors of the bill said it aimed to "safeguard national security." But, they said, the "utter falsity" of this assertion was proved by the "unchallengeable fact" that although the UE has been hysterically charged with being a threat to the national security, not a single one of its members or officers has ever been either formally charged or proven to have engaged in any act of espionage, despite the most intensive investigation ever conducted against a union.

"You would not expect Congress to take the position that all workers should join unions," said Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-NY).

Nixon noted that committee chairman Samuel K. McConnell (R-Pa) had said strong trade unions were "good for the nation."

"Then what do you expect us to do?" asked Gwinn.

"Repeal Taft-Hartley and go back to the provisions of the Wagner Act," Nixon replied.

"Collective bargaining is meaningless without a free choice by the workers to organize and select their own unions and union officers," Fitzgerald declared.

FRED
BIEDENKAPP

Valiant Courageous Fighter
Labor Organizer
Communist

DIED, APRIL 7, 1953

Services:
Tonight, Tuesday, April 14
5:30 to 7 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall
405 West 41st Street

Gerson

(Continued from Page 3)
concentration camps." He added that whatever course was pursued in that event "the Communists won't be alone."

Gerson said at another point: "Any parliamentary regime which will defend democratic rights, trade unions, extension of the peace, will get the support of Communists."

The Communist Party, he said, utilized election machinery to put forward its own candidates and platform, mentioning his own campaign for Congress last year to extend the campaign for a cease-fire in Korea.

At one point, John Abt, counsel for the Communist Party, made one of his rare objections. Bromley had been inquiring what Gerson thought of a statement made by William Z. Foster before the Fish Committee in 1931.

Bromley, who had admitted the Communist Party had changed its position since 1931, said he wanted to introduce Foster's 1931 statements to show you what Communists still believe "even if they don't say it."

"Now you're converting this trial into a Salem witch hunt," said Abt. "You're trying the party for what you claim are its evil thoughts—despite the fact that all its words and its deeds are not evil but irreproachable."

Gerson testified that Foster on numerous occasions publicly had said that many of his views expressed in book and in testimony in 1931 were not correct in that time and didn't represent the policy of the Communist Party today.

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Entertainment • No Admission Charge

Auspices: Trade Union Committee for Freedom of the Press

We are shooting for 1,500 Worker subscriptions in the current circulation campaign by the time of the rally. Let's plug through the week and bring these subs to the rally!

Shoe Workers Mourn the Death
Of Our Beloved Brother

FRED BIEDENKAPP

Fred's contribution to our union will not be forgotten. His memory will be an inspiration to all workers.

A GROUP OF RANK AND FILE
SHOE AND SLIPPER WORKERS

READER FINDS HUMAN VALUE OF MARXISM IN BETHUNE BIOGRAPHY

We are happy to publish this article which was written by a reader of *The Worker*, a young woman in an Ohio city. It was sent to us as a letter, describing her reactions to the book "The Scalpel and the Sword," reviewed here some weeks ago. The writer eloquently expresses the respect and love for literature, for theory, which is so characteristic of our readers.

We welcome similar letters on books that you are reading. We believe the cultural department of this paper should be a two-way street; we want your reactions not only to books but to the movies, TV, radio and theater.

Dear Friends:

I began almost my first serious and self-critical study of a basic theoretical work (long overdue) the other night with Lenin's "What Is to Be Done"—but tempting me was a copy of the book about Dr. Norman Bethune, "The Scalpel and the Sword." Since I do not recall seeing a review of this book in our paper, I should like to contribute my experience.

After two chapters of Lenin, about 10:30, I could no longer resist what I looked on as a piece of "easier" reading, and picked up the Bethune book. I finished it at 3 a.m., so inspired by what this great man had contributed to us because Marxist science had transformed his life and his science, that I turned again to Lenin and read on until 4:30—stopping only because I was too tired to make use of what I was then reading. I went back to it the next night—taking time out for study, and have devoted two evenings since then to a most rewarding study of Stalin's Economic Problems of Socialism—and know I will continue to find time to complete "What Is to Be Done."

This book, "The Scalpel and the Sword" is great not only as a fine job of reporting the history of a great man; the authors must be commended for their sensitivity, understanding and their ability to tell the story, as well as congratulated on the remarkable research job that they did.

Two main values came to my mind.

1—That Marxism and the Communist Party and the struggle against inhumanity, poverty, oppression and fascism, together with his own creative skill as a surgeon, made Dr. Bethune, a great man, contributing to the welfare of all.

2—That any of us—including those of us of middle-class origins, the intellectuals—can learn this lesson. To me—with my middle-class origin, participating now in the working class movement, this was a great lesson.

A major emphasis should be placed on the creative use of science which characterized Dr. Bethune all his life but which came to its fullest expression in China under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and Mao Tse-tung, who teaches constantly the need for creating theory in our struggles, based on Marxism-Leninism.

The qualitative difference in Dr. Bethune's approach to the medical problems of the Chinese front from his experience in Spain reflect not only the different situation, extremely primitive conditions, almost complete lack of Chinese medical doctors and technicians, etc., but a new political approach. An example is how, after a year of work, he undertook self-critically a complete reevaluation and reorganization of the model hospital and cadre set-up, in order to



DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

accelerate the training program, reach more medical workers and more patients—and more fully the ability of the people to learn rapidly, relying more fully on the people.

Further, his discussions with the hospital staff and the villages, as for example at the opening of the model hospital and at the explanation of blood transfusion, on the importance of technology when put in at the command of the people as a revolutionary instrument coincided with related discussion by Lenin in the very work I was studying. He dealt with the role of the intellectuals in the necessary development of theory.

I feel that "The Scalpel and the Sword," is an invaluable instrument in teaching not only Communists but friends of Marxism the human value of Marxism. It is, further, an exciting history of a crucial period from the depression through the invasion of China, and the rising people's movements.

At the same time, I should like to suggest that, along with Joe Starobin's wonderful reporting from China, we present something—a review at least—from a volume called "Mao's China: Party Reform Documents." International Publishers ordered it for me from the publishers, the University of Washington, after I discovered it by chance in our public library. This is a translation of the documents which, as part of Marxist Science, made possible the People's China of Today.

The opening document, a lecture by Mao at the opening of a Party school, is extremely popular and readable, and at the same time extremely profound. I would like to suggest it be printed in *The Worker* sometime.

Certainly, the book should be reviewed at great length, by more capable reviewers than I.

However, as I come across books in our library, some of which amaze me I shall take the liberty of writing some notes on them to you, since they may sometimes be printable, and may help to lighten some of the overwhelming load which you valiantly few are carrying so bravely and so effectively.

—A. H.

POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION

By JOSEPH CLARK

(Sixth and final article in series)
MOSCOW, USSR

The second big goal of the Soviet plan for expanding education, as explained by Ludmila Dubrovina, deputy minister of education, is the introduction of polytechnic education.

She reminded me that it was Marx and Engels who first defined the fundamental necessity of all-sided development of the individual in a communist society. Marx pointed out that education would have to be connected with the process of production. Later, Lenin developed this Marxist idea. Lenin pointed out that the school system doesn't have to teach all branches of production but must provide an understanding of the principles of modern industry in general.

Polytechnic education teaches the general scientific principles underlying production of any kind and the operation of any type of machine. It teaches skills in work that everyone should master no matter what occupation he or she subsequently chooses. Thus, polytechnic education is not at all the same thing as vocational education.

Lenin showed further that there are four major elements in modern production, whose principles should be taught in polytechnic education. These elements are energetics, technology, machinery and the organization of production.

Lenin pointed out that the application of electricity to machine production and agriculture and of modern chemistry to industry and agriculture should be studied in polytechnic education.

Stalin carried forward the Marxist-Leninist ideas on polytechnic education into the period where the actual transition to communism is taking place. Ludmila Dubrovina pointed out: Stalin has

outlined the need of general and compulsory polytechnic education for school and society as a whole.

"This is not the first time that the question of polytechnic education has been raised in Soviet education," Ludmila Dubrovina went on. "Two kinds of mistakes, however, have at times hindered our progress in this field. The right opportunist type of mistake expressed itself in resistance to the introduction of polytechnic education altogether and would have kept the schools on a strictly academic basis. The left opportunist type of mistake tried to convert the schools into workshops. It really sought to introduce vocational training rather than polytechnic education which teaches the theory and science underlying all production."

The deputy minister recalled that as far back as 1931 a discussion by Soviet educators condemned the "workshop" conception of schooling. At that time it was correctly pointed out that polytechnic education must be based on the teaching of the sciences.

Much discussion and controversy now centers on the question of how best to introduce polytechnic education. Ludmila Dubrovina explained. Some teachers suggest, for example that a new course be introduced on "The Elements of Technique," to study machines, internal combustion engines, etc. Other hold that the physics and other science courses should include machine design and operation.

"Free discussion and controversy," the deputy minister said, "is invaluable for arriving at a proper solution of these and related problems. But of one thing we are all convinced, that we are advancing toward the goal set by Stalin, that all workers and all peasants shall become cultured and educated people."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Notes on Day Before the Opening . . .

DIDN'T GET to see the Dodgers' lone exhibition game here, but from those who were at Ebbets Field Saturday the word is one of excitement about Jim (Junior) Gilliam, the new second baseman. In his debut before the home folks he cracked out two solid hits off Ed Lopat's stuff swinging righthanded, and pulled a smoking single off Ewell Blackwell batting lefty. He ran the bases with speed and they say his fielding looked extra special, as reported. This sounds as if Gilliam, plus some up and coming young pitching strength a la Podres and Milliken, could keep the Dodgers moving upward. Will see today when the season starts—rain, rain, you know what. . . .

Before a two-inning glimpse of the Giants and Indians Sunday at the Polo Grounds, had an interview chat with Dave Hoskins, the Flint auto worker who so dramatically broke the Texas League's juncrow last season. Think you—and some of your friends and co-workers who don't read the weekend *Worker*—will find the exclusive story of particular interest in this coming week's *Worker*.

Among the observations passed along by Giant writers: Daryl Spencer is one of the coming stars of the game. He's all right after that unfortunate accident (getting hit in the face with a pitch). Has nine stitches, can't chew steak, couple of teeth were loosened, but there was nothing "serious," no concussion, and he bounced right back and insisted on playing immediately, and looks exactly the same at bat as before it happened.

Monte Irvin, agree scribes and other Giants with whom I chatted, is just a fraction slower than he was before the ankle break, may never again be the kind of special base runner he was, stealing home and things like that, but is remarkably close to his full running speed for ordinary base running and fielding purposes. . . . Larry Jansen ready to spring the big surprise, a full return to his top form right from the opening bell. Young catcher Ray Katt coming so fast he may be the number one man by midseason if Westrum is not hitting. Ruben Gomez, rookie from Puerto Rico who bought his way out of the Yankee farm system (dead end for a Negro player) has hottest screwball since Carl Hubbell, perhaps not the speed and stamina for route going stardom, though that is not definitely known as yet, but certainly will help as middle-distance relief man, taking some of strain off Wilhelm. . . .

Giants think they are going to win the pennant!

FROM SAM LACEY, sports columnist of the Baltimore Afro American, learned that the two Negro players who were delayed reporting to the Washington Senators by the McCarran Act have been farmed out after a look by Bucky Harris. One of the two, a 19-year-old outfielder from Cuba named Vistura, is labelled "can't miss" by Bucky, two years away. He was assigned to Charlotte, North Carolina, in the Class B Tri-State League, which includes cities in South Carolina and Tennessee.

Chat with Al Lopez, Cleveland manager, at batting cage before the rain-shortened game:

Q. Do you figure the team as good as last year's of this time, not as good, better, and why?

A. "Better. Last year this time our reserves were Berardino and Coombs. Now we have Clynn behind Easter, Hansen behind Avila, Strickland behind Boone, Majeski behind Rosen, and in the outfield, behind Mitchell, Doby and Simpson, we have Jim Lemon, Bob Kennedy back, Dave Pope, Wally Westlake."

Q. Do you look for any pitching help from newcomers behind the hard-working Big Three?

A. "Yes, I do. Two especially. This lefty Aber will help us. Hoskins has shown me he should help, a fine curve and a knowledge of pitching."

Q. Everyone says your infield defense is the reason you can't win. How about it?

A. "We've really been working on the Boone-Avila combination and you'll find them improved. Boone has been playing fine ball, ask the Giants. He reported with real determination and has new confidence. If we have to, we have Strickland behind him from the start this time, and he's a glove man. Easter and Rosen are OK, that's been exaggerated, they are nothing to worry about defensively. The infielders like throwing to Luke, he has great stretch and is good on ground balls too."

Q. Any overall opinion on the Giants?

A. "Yes, sir. They are quite a ball club. They have to finish 1-2. No lower."

JACK ORR, of the former Compass and now a free lancer, was down south with the clubs and says:

1. The Yanks will win again.

2. Mickey Mantle, improving rapidly, will be the most exciting player in the game this season, a dream player come true.

Jack, of the nostalgic big crowd and sunshine school, has the following program for baseball: "Play only day games, cut out all radio and television." Would you call that a controversial program?

Speaking of Gilliam, one can be pardoned for wondering about the Chicago Cubs' sincerity in "not discriminating." Gilliam had a tryout at their Springfield farm two years ago and was dropped unconditionally. Not enough promise for a minor league trial? . . . With Sotomayors Park having become "Busch Stadium," won't there be some fans ready to yell "Busch Leaguers" at the Cards when they have a bad day? . . . Ballplayers laughing at Crosley's worried changing of the name from "Reds" to "Redlegs." It IS rather funny in a sad kind of way.

JOURNALISM DEPT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES' magazine section Sunday ran an article "Korea Now—And Then," dealing with the devastation of that land's cities and villages. The article neglected to mention one little thing—who did the devastating.

Yesterday, while the people of the world hoped for peace and a quick end to the wanton destruction and slaughtering of the helpless, this story came from Korea as an answer: "The battleship New Jersey and 75 planes from two aircraft carriers today destroyed half of the city of Changjin, only 55 miles from the Russian border."

This totally needless killing and destruction without any military objective is being done in our name, fellow Americans.

Cast of 500 in Rosenberg Drama at Big Rally April 26

A cast of 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen and radio performers will be featured in "The Rosenberg Story," the dramatic spectacle to highlight the world's largest Rosenberg clemency rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, April 26.

The presentation, to be in the form of a living newspaper, will dramatize the two-year efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Top-flight writers have created an original script portraying through narrative, drama and song, the outstanding moments of the dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple.

Re-enacted in the living news-

paper will be the outstanding trial scenes where the legal battle to reverse the Rosenbergs' conviction were fought out, as well as the clemency and prayer vigils that took place in Washington and all over the world.

The cast will include many who took part in the clemency vigils.

Another aspect of "The Rosenberg Story" will be the participation of the audience in the portrayal, as well as in helping to build new strength to the Rosenberg campaign. The hour-long spectacle will employ a wide variety of theatrical techniques carried out by leading people in the field.

After the Randall's Island meeting the script will be made available for production at other large Rosenberg meetings expected to take place in cities throughout the United States and abroad. The New York Committee for Clem-

ency for the Rosenbergs, which is sponsoring the rally, plans to film the drama.

The condemned couple appealed to the High Court after the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had granted a stay of execution to allow the appeal to be made.

At that time, Circuit Court Justice Jerome N. Frank, declared: "There are substantial questions of law. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting can be obtained from the New York Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City, 18, N. Y. The phone number is BR 9-9694.

The meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m. In case of rain, it will be held the following Sunday.

Hoodlums

(Continued from Page 3)

and violence of these self-styled 'anti-Communists,' sobered and angered by the realization of how bold fascism has become in our city."

MAP PROTESTS

A planning meeting was called immediately to organize protest actions, including protests to Mayor Kennelly over the role of the Chicago police in the attack.

Under the pretext of the "riot," the police tried to close the hall after the attack. However, sponsors of the scheduled meeting insisted on going ahead with the rally, where sculptor Marion Perkins, attorney Pearl Hart and Dr. Henry Noyes spoke. Over 100 people managed to force their way into the hall past the mob and the police cordon.

A meeting of sponsors was held shortly afterwards at Chopin Cul-

tural Center, where Patterson, Lawson and Belfrage spoke.

The attackers paraded as members of DP organizations, the American Friends of ABN, and NTS, self-described as "a fighting Russian anti-Communist underground organization," and the Suma Ukrainian youth organization.

It was pointed out, however, that these DP groups, brought into this country as a fascist vanguard, are "merely the tools of those who seek to inflame world war and to destroy democracy in this country."

New Challenge

The April issue of New Challenge, independent monthly youth newspaper features the growing fight-back against Congressional witchhunts in education; a new column devoted to labor and youth; a series of real life stories by young women electrical workers about their daily shop struggles; a Spanish-language article on the case of the 65th Regiment, plus reviews, sports, etc.

Single copies are 10 cents each or a 12-month sub for \$1 are available from New Challenge publishers, 673 Broadway, Room 824, New York 12, N. Y.



What's On?

Coming

SUNDAY, APRIL 19th, German culture for Peace presents "Mother Courage," Brecht drama, featuring Phoebe Brand. Peace songs. Discussion of new German literature by Francine Bradley. At the Fraternal Clubhouse, 119 W. 48 St. Tickets \$1.25. Auspices: The German American Inc., 130 E. 16th St.

16th ANNIVERSARY of L'Unita 'del Popolo, Saturday night, April 18. At Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Joe Maida and Orch. Entertainment. Tickets \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at the door.

A REMINDER! Classes begin tonight and all week long for the Jefferson School's Spring Term. Don't put off registering. Do it today! Catalogs available at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

SALUTE TO ARTISTS and writers. Masses and Mainstream's Fifth Anniversary rally, Friday, April 17, Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St., 8 p.m. Hosts: Steve Nelson, Mike Gold, Yvonne Gregory, Howard Fast, Charles White, V. J. Jerome, Lloyd Brown, Jessica Smith and John Howard Lawson. Music by Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson. Admission 50c.

EBONY FREEDOM of the Press presents "The Theme Is Peace." Speakers: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Max Gordon. Thursday, April 16, 8 p.m. at the Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y. Lu Goodman, songs. Contr. 50c.

It's a Date!

Thursday, May 14
"MOTHER'S DAY
RECEPTION"

Stay Against Oath Eviction Continued

Judge M. H. Martuscello in Brooklyn Friday continued a stay halting the eviction of Mrs. Rebecca Peters for refusal to sign a loyalty oath, in a hearing marked by the appearance of John P. McGrath, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. attorney, as special counsel engaged by the New York Housing Authority.

The corporation lawyer argued the Gwinn loyalty oath amendment would eliminate "troublemakers" among tenants.

Paul Ross argued, on behalf of Mrs. Peters and other members of the Williamsburg Community Assn., tenants' organization, that the First amendment granted freedom of association was guaranteed to all, including tenants.

The Housing Authority, against whom Mrs. Peters and the Williamsburg group brought the suit, quoted Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R-NY) as its authority for claiming tenants' associations were "troublemakers."

With Ross were Royal W. France, civil rights lawyer, and Tom Jones, Negro attorney of Brooklyn, retained by the International Workers Order and some individual members of IWO, which is seeking to have the Gwinn amendment declared unconstitutional. While the court permitted them to appear, it reserved a decision on whether the IWO could intervene in the Peters case.

Mrs. Peters resides with her four-year-old son at 168 Ten Eyck Walk, in the Williamsburg Houses in Brooklyn.

Suits of this sort are pending in courts across the country. One of the latest is a suit against the Denver Housing Authority testing the constitutionality of the Gwinn amendment, filed on behalf of four residents of two public housing projects. As in some other areas, the American Civil Liberties Union has entered this suit.

In Newark, where the Newark Citizens Housing Committee, the CIO and the ACLU opposed the oath, the ACLU is representing Barry L. Lawrence, disabled war veteran, in a similar suit.

CORRECTION

Leroy Patterson is the correct name of the spy in the United Steel Workers and the Communist Party, who was expelled by the Communist Party in Pittsburgh. His first name was incorrectly given in Thursday's Daily Worker as Percy Patterson through a typographical error.

8 PEACE GROUPS IN N.Y. FORM UNITED PEACE BODY

Because "tremendous new opportunities for a settlement of the war in Korea and the settlement of differences between countries by negotiations," representatives of eight separate peace movements in New York City have determined to form one unified peace movement.

The new organization will be called the New York Peace Council, and will be closely associated with the American Peace Crusade, sharing its offices at 125 W. 72 St. At the organizing meeting a new campaign for peace in Korea was mapped.

The eight groups whose representatives met Thursday in the Teachers Center, 206 W. 15 St., along with members of 36 neighborhood and trade union peace committees, were: The New York Peace Institute, New York Labor Conference for Peace, Brooklyn Peace Council, Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, Queens-Nassau Coordinating Committee for Peace, Bronx Council for American Women for Peace, New York Conference of Young People for Peace and New York chapter, American Women for Peace.

The meeting, called by the New York Peace Institute, was attended by 75 persons.

PROGRAM

A four-point program to wage a new campaign for peace was outlined for communities in the New York area:

1. Distribution of a new leaflet issued by the New York Peace Institute, "This Can Be Tomorrow's Headline: Armistice in Korea."
2. Between now and the end of April, a minimum of 12 neighborhood mass meetings demanding an immediate peace in Korea.
3. Flooding of United Nations and various national missions to the UN with small and large delegations communicating the growing mass sentiment for peace in America which the meeting agreed has been expressed in the last few weeks.
4. Delegations within the next week to each Congressman in the area, their weekends at home, and in Rep. Arthur Klein's (D-Lib., NY) 19th Congressional district, distribution of a special leaflet supporting his proposal for an immediate cease-fire.

LEAFLETS

Labor groups will issue their own leaflets. The Garment Peace committee reported it distributed 4,000 copies of a leaflet in the garment area earlier in the day. Labor peace committee, it was de-

cided, will sponsor a city-wide mass meeting early in May.

The New York peace movement, according to plans, will get out a brochure for trade union mass distribution, "Will peace bring a depression?" presenting a plan for full employment and outlining how the answer can be, "No."

The newly formed organization will operate through five major committees, one a labor committee, the others in each borough.

Mark Tarail, executive secretary, New York Peace Institute, reported on the growing sentiment for peace here, the opportunities provided by the new Korean proposals, the expressed desire for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting in UN circles, and the increasing demands in labor papers for a settlement of the Korean war.

Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade, proposed that the new peace organization have among its aims, to convince the people that peaceful co-existence of two systems of government is possible, and the opportunities for avoiding a depression which lie in resumption of east-west trade.

Dist. 65

(Continued from Page 3)

would change the situation. "Since 1945 there has not been a single department store worker organized in the city of New York," he said.

The high point of department store organization, just prior to the secessions from the CIO's United Retail Workers, totaled 22,000. Now all the department store unionists in the CIO, AFL and independent, total only 18,000, he said.

The trend towards labor-saving methods and moving of store business to suburbs has been added to the division to make conditions bad for the workers, he explained.

Emphasizing the serious situation facing the union was its loss of the Strauss Stores election to an AFL union by a vote of 84 to 68, with 55 votes challenged. The chain had been under a contract with the union for more than a decade. While Dist. 65 still hopes to reverse the results by winning on the challenged votes, the blow is viewed as quite serious.

Patronize
DAILY WORKER
ADVERTISERS

Classes Have Just Started At The Jefferson School's Spring Term You Can Still Register and Attend Classes All Week

Some of the courses offered on Tuesday night:
The Woman Question - 6:45 - D. Wilkerson
History of the American Negro People - 6:45 - H. Aptheker
Problems of Progressives in Right Led Unions - 8:30 - L. Weinstock
Ethics, Morality and Youth - 8:30 - H. Selsam
Problems of Marxist Criticism - 8:30 - S. Finkelstein

DONT DELAY - REGISTER TODAY

Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)

For Peace - No U.S. \$\$\$
For Franco!

SALUTE

22nd Anniversary of the
Founding of the Spanish Republic

Friday, April 24 Hotel Capitol

AT 8 P.M.

514 ST. AND 514 AVE.

John Howard Lawson, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Karen Morley, Douglas Glasgow, Michael Jiminez, Dr. Mark Sirois will participate in a stirring dramatic presentation with choros, skits, monologues - Tickets: \$1 (tax incl.)

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 23 West 28th Street
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade New York, N.Y.

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STEVE NELSON
Author of
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FRIDAY, APRIL 17
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